

**AMENDMENTS TO SPECIFICATION:**

Please amend this application on page 1, before the subheading "Technical Field" by inserting the following new subheading (centered) and new paragraph:

**RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application is a division of Application Serial No. 10/291,601, filed November 12, 2002, which is a division of Application Serial No. 09/155,097, filed March 30, 1999, now U.S. Patent No. 6,525,159, which is a 371 of PCT/JP98/00220 filed January 21, 1998, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Page 10, replace the paragraph beginning on the fourth line from the bottom of the page with the following paragraph:

[[I]]  $\lambda$  is an integer of at least 1.

Page 12, please substitute the last full paragraph with the following new paragraph:

The present invention also provides a method for producing a ketimine compound characterized in that said compound is produced by reacting a ketone with a polyamide polyamine, and then adding an isocyanate group-containing represented by the following formula:

Page 13, please substitute the first and second full paragraphs with the following new paragraphs:

In the production method of the ketimine compound, the ketimine is preferably synthesized from the ketone represented by said formula (1) and the polyamide polyamine represented by said formula (2).

The present invention also provides a method for producing a ketimine compound characterized in that said compound is produced by reacting a ketone and a polyamide polyamine, and then adding a silane coupling agent as a dehydration agent.

Page 23, please substitute the third full paragraph with the following new paragraph:

The silane coupling agent used in the present invention is not limited to any particular type, and any silane coupling agent generally blended in an epoxy resin can be used. Exemplary such silane coupling agents include, chloropropyltrimethoxy silane, vinyltrichlorosilane, trimethoxyvinylsilane, vinyl-triethoxysilane, vinyltris (2-methoxyethoxy) silane,  $\gamma$ -methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane, and 3-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane. Among these preferred are trimethoxyvinylsilane and 3-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane in view of their high effectivity in improving the wet surface adhesion and universality.

Page 27, please substitute the third full paragraph with the following new paragraph:

Examples of such calcium carbonates which may be used include conventional known surface-treated calcium carbonates surface treated with a fatty acid, a resin acid or a fatty acid ester. Exemplary preferably calcium carbonates surface treated with a fatty acid include Calfine 200 (manufactured by Maruo Calcium K.K.), and Whitein Whiton 305 (ground calcium carbonate, manufactured by Shiraishi Calcium K.K.); and exemplary preferably calcium carbonates surface treated with a fatty acid ester include Sealet 200 (manufactured by Maruo Calcium K.K.).

Please substitute the paragraph which begins at line 5, page 30 and continuing to line 1, page 31 with the following new paragraph:

In formula (9), R<sup>5</sup> represents an alkyl group containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or a monovalent siloxane derivative. Exemplary alkyl groups containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms include, methyl group, ethyl group, and propyl group; exemplary alkoxy groups containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms include methoxy group, ethoxy group and propioxy propoxy group; and exemplary monovalent siloxane derivatives include silyloxy group. Among these, the preferred are methyl group, methoxy group and ethoxy group.

Please substitute the paragraph which begins at line 26, page 31 and continuing to line 6, page 32 with the following new paragraph:

In the silicone compound of the present invention having the structure represented by formula (9) in the backbone, the siloxane bond constituting the backbone may have in its terminal hydrogen atom; an alkyl group containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms such as methyl group, ethyl group, or propyl group; an alkoxy group containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms such as methoxy group, ethoxy group, or propioxy propoxy group; or a monovalent siloxane derivative such as silyloxy group.

Page 32, please substitute the first full paragraph with the following new paragraph:

In formula (10), R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> to R<sup>7</sup> are the same as R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> to R<sup>7</sup> defined for formula [(7)] (9). R<sup>8</sup> is a monovalent siloxane derivative. An example of

such monovalent siloxane derivative is silyloxy group. Among these, the preferred are methyl group, methoxy group and ethoxy group. m is an integer of 1 to 3.

Please substitute the paragraph which begins at line 20, page 32 and continuing to line 1, page 33 with the following new paragraph:

The silicon containing compound having ketimine group represented by the formula (9) or (10) is prepared by mixing a silicon compound having amino group represented by formula [(9)] (11) as shown below with a ketone represented by formula (12) as shown below; or alternatively, by mixing a silicon compound having no amino group as described below in addition to the silicon compound having amino group represented by formula (11), and stirring the mixture under heating. The reaction temperature is preferably 50 to 150°C, and the reaction time is preferably 2 to 24 hours.

Page 41, please substitute the second full paragraph with the following new paragraph:

The alkoxy silane having amino group in its molecule used in the production of the silicone compound according to the third aspect of the present invention is a compound which has amino group and a hydrolyzable alkoxy silyl group in the terminals of the molecule. The backbone may comprise an organic group which may contain N, such as an alkylene group such as an ethylene group or a propylene propylene group. Exemplary such alkoxy silanes include those represented by formulae (13) to (20) mentioned for the second aspect of the present invention.

Page 47, please substitute the fourth full paragraph with the following new paragraph:

The method of ketimine synthesis according to fourth aspect of the present invention include two exemplary processes. The first process is the process of ketimine compound synthesis characterized in that a ketone and a polyamide polyamine are reacted, and then, an isocyanate group-containing compound represented by the following formula:

Page 48, please substitute the first full paragraph with the following new paragraph:

In this first process, a compound having an isocyanate group with severe steric hindrance is added to the reaction system in the final step so that the amine which failed to react remaining after the reaction of the ketone with the polyamide polyamine is capped by the isocyanate compound. As a consequence, the resin compositions having blended therein the ketimine compound produced by this production process exhibit good shelf stability and curability.

Page 48, please substitute the fourth full paragraph with the following new paragraph:

The second process is the process of ketimine compound synthesis characterized in that a ketone and a polyamide polyamine are reacted, and then, a silane coupling agent is added as a dehydrating agent. More illustratively, in the equilibrium reaction wherein the polyamine and the ketone are reacted to produce the ketimine, the water generated in the dehydration reaction between the polyamine and the ketone is dehydrated and removed by the silane coupling agent to thereby shift the equilibrium to the direction of ketimine synthesis and complete the reaction.

Page 50, please substitute the first paragraph with the following new paragraph:

As evident from the above description, the one-part, room temperature moisture curable resin compositions according to first to third aspect of the present invention are compositions which exhibit good shelf stability, quick curing once taken out of the container, well balanced properties, and in some cases, flexibility, and are effective for use as adhesives for concretes, woods, metals and the like, and as sealants. The resin composition containing a ketimine synthesized from a polyamide amine, the resin composition containing an epoxy resin including sulfur atom in its skeleton, and a one-part, room temperature moisture curable resin composition containing a silane coupling agent which are within the scope of the first aspect of the present invention exhibit not only the excellent shelf stability and curability but also excellent wet surface adhesion, and therefore, these composition can be favorably used as adhesives for a wide variety of materials such as concretes, woods and metals irrespective of whether the surface to be adhered is wet or dry. The resin composition containing surface treated calcium carbonated and a ketimine of [[low]] high polarity exhibits not only the excellent shelf stability and curability but also excellent initial thixotropy properties, and therefore, such resin composition is excellent for use as an adhesive.

Page 64, please substitute the last paragraph with the following new paragraph:

Next, Examples of the resin composition containing a ketimine of [[low]] high (not so low) polarity and a surface treated calcium carbonate are described. The components were mixed at the blend ratio as shown in Table 3, below, to thereby

produce the resin composition described in Examples 29 to 31 and Comparative Examples 7 to 8. The resin compositions were evaluated as described below.

Page 72, please substitute the second paragraph with the following new paragraph:

cf: Breakage of [matrix] compounds

Page 75, please substitute paragraphs one, two, and three with the following new paragraphs:

(Synthesis 27)

The procedure of Synthesis 21 was repeated except that, after reacting for 15 hours, 3 g of an isocyanate compound (TMXDI manufactured by Mitsui Seitech Cytek Chemical K.K.) was added to thereby obtain ketimine G.

(Synthesis 28)

The procedure of Synthesis 21 was repeated except that, after reacting for 15 hours, 3 g of an isocyanate compound (TMI manufactured by Mitsui Seitech Cytek Chemical K.K.) was added to thereby obtain ketimine H.

(Synthesis 29)

The procedure of Synthesis 21 was repeated except that, after reacting for 15 hours, 3 g of an isocyanate compound (TDI, manufactured by Mitsui Seitech Cytek Chemical K.K.) was added to thereby obtain ketimine J.